

BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES
SANITARY CONDITIONS
. . . AND HOUSING . . .

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1949

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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W. H. LEE & SONS LTD.,
MANSFIELD,
1950



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Health Committee.

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1949)

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR I. E. PICKARD.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

(ALDERMAN J. G. PRATT).

Aldermen :

H. BAGGALEY, J.P.

J. A. RHODES

MRS. E. WAINWRIGHT, J.P.

Councillors :

A. L. BIRKS

MRS. A. MILFORD

A. H. BOSWORTH

H. W. SIMPSON

C. DAVEY

MRS. D. FRITH

C. HARRISON

Staff Changes during 1949.

Mr. H. H. Johnson, Additional Sanitary Inspector, resigned on 19th February, 1949.

Mr. D. Goodhand, Pupil Sanitary Inspector, was called up for Army Service on 31st August, 1949.

Mr. D. Fogg, Pupil Sanitary Inspector, returned to the Staff on 22nd August, 1949, following termination of Army Service.

Public Health Staff.

(As at 31st December, 1949).

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i>	MISS I. CALEY, M.A., B. Chir., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Public Analyst (Food & Drugs) (part time)</i>	W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	H. N. EARDLEY, San. Insp. Cret., Cert. in Meat Inspection, M.R.San.I.
<i>Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	G. SPENCER, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspectors</i>	H. S. WHITEN, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection. Two vacancies.
<i>Pupil Sanitary Inspector....</i>	D. FOGG.
<i>Chief Clerk and Bacteriological Assistant</i>	E. V. HARDWICK.
<i>Senior Clerk</i>	MRS. J. HALFNIGHT.
<i>Senior Clerk (Sanitation)....</i>	MRS. E. HANSON.
<i>Clerk</i>	MISS M. SMITH
<i>Disinfector and Van Driver</i>	G. DAVIS.
<i>Rat Catcher</i>	W. KELLY,

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GILCROFT STREET,
MANSFIELD.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health and Health Services of the Borough for the year 1949. A perusal of the statistics in the report shows that the Health of the Borough continued to be satisfactory.

There was a welcome drop in the incidence of infectious diseases (554 cases compared with 745 cases in 1948). Scarlet Fever 207 cases of a mild non-fatal type showed however a marked increase. It was widespread throughout the town and its greatest incidence was in the 5 year to 10 year age group and in the last quarter of the year. Diphtheria, against which immunisation is such a protective weapon, was for the second year absent from the child population. One case occurred in an adult male who had never been immunised. Bacteriological investigation among contacts failed to reveal the source of infection. From the history of this case the disease was probably contracted outside the Borough. The continued absence of Diphtheria among the child population is something to be thankful for, sparing as it does many young lives and preventing much invalidism but, this is no reason for complacency or for relaxation in our efforts to control and ultimately annihilate this disease. Immunisation against it must go forward with vigour until every child has been protected. At present 75% or 3/4ths of the child population is protected. This is too low a figure for safety, 80% being the minimum. Every child should be immunised when it is 8 months old so that its waning natural immunity will be rekindled before it is a year old and every child on entering school should have a "boosting" or "re-inforcing" injection to ensure adequate protection in its new environment. A study of the tables on page 17 shows that in the decade (1940 to 1949) Scarlet Fever, against which the population is relatively unprotected, caused 1,501 cases while during the same period Diphtheria caused 244 cases. The only reason for this very marked disparity and for the gradual dying out of the latter fatal disease is Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Housing is still the greatest social problem of our time. The overcrowding, misery and insecurity among the houseless section of the community are potent evils and insidious dangers to Health. While they exist, unrecorded as they are statistically, one cannot feel assured that the Health of the community is from every view

point satisfactory. Great social ills may yet arise if the solution to the problem is too long delayed. Although every effort has been made, and great efforts are continuing to be made, we must not be discouraged by the magnitude of the task but must go on unwearied until every family has a home of its own wherein to express its individuality. As mention is made elsewhere in the report of the difficulties being experienced in maintaining a satisfactory standard of housing repair I will content myself by saying that as patching and repairing will not of itself raise the standard of housing in the Borough it will be necessary in the near future to clear away the unhealthy and insanitary properties which still exist.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the ready co-operation of the whole staff and in particular I wish to thank for their invaluable help Dr. I. Caley (Deputy Medical Officer of Health), Mr. H. N. Eardley (Chief Sanitary Inspector) and Mr. E. V. Hardwick (Chief Clerk).

In conclusion, I wish to express every appreciation of the continued help and support which you have yourselves given throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical Summary.

1.—General Statistics.

Area in acres	7,009
Number of Inhabited houses (end of year 1949)	14,454
Rateable Value (31st March, 1949)	£320,528
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,266
Civilian Population (estimated at middle of year)	51,180

2.—Vital Statistics.

To facilitate reference the statistics are given below without comment. The significance of the figures is considered in the next section.

BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	416	403	819
Illegitimate	29	27	56
Totals	<u>445</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>875</u>

Birth-rate 17.1 per 1,000 population.

SEX-RATIO AT BIRTH.

Legitimate	103 boys per 100 girls.
Illegitimate	107 boys per 100 girls.
Total	103 boys per 100 girls.

STILLBIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	11	10	21
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>23</u>

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births 25.6.

DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	293	241	534

Death-rate 10.4 per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	13	10	23
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Totals	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>24</u>

Infantile Mortality Rate 27.4 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate 28.1 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate 17.8 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	0.00
(b) From other Maternal causes	—	0.00

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN INFECTIONS.

(a) From Measles (all ages)	0
(b) From Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
(c) From Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	2
(d) From Diphtheria (all ages)	0

COMBINED PRE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CHILD DEATHS.

Legitimate rate	53.7	still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total legitimate births.
Illegitimate rate	53.5	still-births and infants death per 1,000 total illegitimate births.
Total rate	52.3	still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total births.

3.—Notes on Vital Statistics.

(a) Birth Rate and Death Rate.

The Birth-rate, 17.1 per 1,000 population, shows a decrease on the previous year, and the lowest recorded since 1941.

The following table sets out at a glance the rate for the last ten years :—

Year	Death-rate per 1,000 Population			
1940	15.4
1941	14.9
1942	17.6
1943	19.5
1944	21.5
1945	18.9
1946	19.2
1947	20.9
1948	17.6
1949	17.1

The **General Death Rate**, 10.4 per 1,000 population is slightly higher than last year.

The following table gives the rate for the last ten years :—

Year	Death-rate per 1,000 Population			
1940	12.4
1941	10.3
1942	11.0
1943	11.4
1944	11.0
1945	11.2
1946	11.0
1947	11.0
1948	9.2
1949	10.4

The **Natural Increase**, i.e., the increase of births over deaths, amount to 341.

Year	Natural Increase			
1941	223
1942	312
1943	372
1944	445
1945	355
1946	400
1947	499
1948	439
1949	341

The birth rate and the death rate for Mansfield both compare favourably with those of England and Wales as a whole :—

	Mansfield		England and Wales	
Birth-rate	17.1	....	16.7
Death-rate	10.4	....	11.7

(b) The **Maternal Death-rate** 0.00 equalled only in 1946 and 1948 is the lowest which can be recorded.

Year	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 births	
	Mansfield	England and Wales
1943	3.23
1944	2.89
1945	1.09
1946	0.00
1947	0.93
1948	0.00
1949	0.00

(c) Stillbirths and Infant Deaths.

The proportion of stillbirths is lower compared with the figures for 1948, and is much below the figure for 1942.

Year	Stillbirths per 1,000 total births			Stillbirths per 1,000 population
1942	45.6
1943	28.0
1944	28.8
1945	21.8
1946	24.7
1947	22.3
1948	29.8
1949	25.6

The **Infant Mortality Rate** continued to decrease, and in the year under review, the figure 27.4 per 1,000 live births, is the lowest ever to be recorded in the history of Mansfield.

Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births.

Year	Mansfield		126 Great Towns (over 50,000)	148 Smaller Towns (25,000-50,000)
1944	72.5	52
1945	53.7	54
1946	46.5	46
1947	45.6	47
1948	44.0	39
1949	27.4	37

The causes of these infant deaths are set out in Table IV. Out of the total of 24 deaths, Pneumonia accounted for 6 and Prematurity for 10.

(d) The **Combined Pre-Natal and Post-natal Child Death-rate**, *i.e.*, the rate obtained by correlating the number of still-births and infant deaths.

Year	Stillbirths and infant deaths per 1,000 live and still births			
1944	99.4
1945	74.5
1946	70.1
1947	66.8
1948	72.5
1949	52.3

If the infant deaths are sub-divided into those occurring under 28 days (which are chiefly due to pre-natal causes) and those over 28 days (due chiefly to post-natal causes) the following figures are obtained :—

Year	Still-births and deaths of infants under 28 days per 1,000 total births			Deaths of infants over 28 days per 1,000 total births
1944	62.7	36.7
1945	46.0	28.5
1946	52.6	17.5
1947	39.9	26.9
1948	46.9	25.6
1949	38.9	13.3

It will be noted that the proportion of still-births and deaths of infants over 28 days shows a gratifying decrease. The deaths of infants under 28 days has also decreased.

(e) Illegitimate Children.

The proportion of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births shows a slight increase.

This illegitimate birth-rate has shown an upward trend since 1939. The figures below illustrate the variations which have occurred since 1939.

Year	Illegitimate Birth-rate as percentage of total births			
1939	2.8
1940	3.6
1941	4.6
1942	4.3
1943	5.9
1944	5.6
1945	7.3
1946	7.6
1947	4.9
1948	6.1
1949	6.4

The **illegitimate still-birth rate**, *i.e.*, the number of illegitimate still-births per 1,000 illegitimate births, was 35.7.

The **illegitimate infant Mortality rate**, *i.e.*, the number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live-briths, was 17.8.

(j) Sex-Ratio at Birth.

Following up the statistics which were introduced in the Annual Report for 1946, it is found that the ratio for 1949 is satisfactory.

Year	No. of boys born per 100 girls.		
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
1945	100	91	99
1946	108	95	107
1947	106	121	106
1948	119	47	114
1949	103	107	103

Cancer Deaths.

There were 85 deaths from this disease in 1949, compared with 63 in 1948, 77 in 1947, 67 in 1946, 75 in 1945 and 80 in 1944.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
Under 40 years	6	—	1	3	3	4
40 to 50 years	4	8	4	4	16	10
50 to 60 years	16	14	13	13	13	12
60 to 70 years	26	23	23	21	21	30
70 to 80 years	30	17	33	21	22	17
Over 80 years	3	1	3	5	1	7

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach, bowels, lungs and rectum, causing 56.4% of the deaths from this disease,

AGE	MALES	FEMALES	Stomach	Bowels	Rectum	Liver	Bladder	Kidney	Lung	Breast	Pancreas	Uterus	Ovaries	Prostate	Brain	Throat	Nose	Tongue	Generalised
22	1														1				
24	1								1										
28	1								1										
34		1							1										
39	2		1		1														
40		1	1																
44		1		1															
46		1											1						
47	1								1										
51		3				1				2									
52	2		1		1														
53	2	1		2							1								
54		2										1			1				
55		2	1					1					1						
56	1	1	1										1						
58	1	1								1				1					
60	1	3		1					1			1			1				
61	1	1	2																
63	2	1		1					1			1							
64	2	3		1	1	1			1			1							
65	1	1								1							1		
66		1	1																
67	2	1	1													1	1		
68	3	2	1		1				2	1									
69		1	1																
71	4	4	1		2	1	1		1				1						1
72	2				2														
74	2	6		1	2				1	1	2		1						
75	3	2	1	1			1		2										
76	3	1	2													2			
77		2									1							1	
78		1		1															
82		1					1												
84	1					1													
86		1			1														
	39	46	15	9	11	4	3	1	13	6	4	6	2	1	3	3	2	1	1

The occupations of persons dying from Cancer are shown in the following table :—

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Coal Miner (retired) ....	....	11	Housewife ....	....	29
Coal Miner ....	....	3	Widow ... ..	....	14
Joiner (retired) ....	....	2	Spinster (no		
Colliery Stoker (retired) ...	....	1	occupation)....		2
Colliery Surface Worker . ....	....	1	Spinster (hosiery		
Colliery Power-house Attendant ....	....	1	silk winder)		1
Railway Porter (retired) ....	....	1			—
Railway Wagon Examiner ....	....	1			46
Painter ....	....	1			—
Coach Painter (retired) ....	....	1			
General Labourer ....	....	1			
Gardener (retired) ....	....	1			
Cycle Factory Machine Operator ...	....	1			
Oil Wells Pumpman ....	....	1			
Builders' Manager ....	....	1			
Bricklayer ....	....	1			
Factory Crane Driver ....	....	1			
Caretaker (retired) ....	....	1			
Clerical ....	....	1			
Dairy Worker ....	....	1			
Engineering Planer ....	....	1			
Tailors' Manager (retired) ....	....	1			
Boarding House Proprietor (retired)		1			
Warehouseman (retired) ....	....	1			
Poultry Farmer (retired) ....	....	1			
Commercial Traveller....	....	1			
		—			
		39			
		—			

Control of Infectious Diseases.

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.

(1) Results of Immunisation.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 515, of whom 455 were under 5 years of age, and 60 were aged 5-14. The percentage of the child population protected at the end of the year was 75%.

The number of children already immunised who were given a "boosting" or reinforcing dose during the year was 458. This work was done principally by visits to the Infant Schools in the Borough.

Thanks are due to the Head Teachers and their staffs for their invaluable assistance.

(2) Policy and Propaganda.

Following the recommendations of the Ministry of Health attention has been directed during the year to the following points :

(a) "Eight months old is usually the best time to seek advice." This slogan has been adopted in national publicity material because it is realised that a child is definitely susceptible to diphtheria by 11 or 12 months of age, so that the aim should be to have the course of injections completed before then to ensure full protection.

(b) The advisability of giving a single reinforcing or "boosting" injection to those children who were immunised a number of years ago. It is particularly desirable that such an injection should be given to new school entrants, both because the protection given by the early injections tends to wane gradually and cannot be relied upon after about four years, and also because there is an increased risk of exposure to infection when the child begins to attend school.

WHOOPING COUGH PROPHYLAXIS.

It will be remembered that a weekly clinic for inoculation against whooping cough started in November, 1946. This clinic has been carried on without interruption throughout 1949 and during the year 285 children have been inoculated against this disease. It is still early to give a definite opinion upon the degree of protection afforded by the vaccine.

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

(a) Scabies.

This condition has decreased very much during this year, and it has not been necessary to treat any cases at the Fever Hospital.

(b) Vermin.

Here again this does not present a great problem in Mansfield. Health Visitors keep a careful watch on children and where premises are affected, fumigation is carried out.

EPIDEMICS.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year was 554, compared with 745 in 1948.

Measles. 291 notifications were received during the year compared with 444 in 1948. Nine cases were admitted to hospital for treatment. No death occurred from this disease.

						Cases of Measles.
1943	....	....	....	....	....	264
1944	....	....	....	....	....	88
1945	....	....	....	....	....	159
1946	....	....	....	....	....	43
1947	....	....	....	....	....	273
1948	....	....	....	....	....	444
1949	....	....	....	....	....	291

Whooping Cough. 14 notifications of this disease were received during the year. It is probable that other cases occurred, but very often medical aid is not sought owing to the tendency of parents to regard whooping cough as a trivial complaint, instead of the dangerous illness it often is. The number recorded in 1948 was 153. No death occurred, and one case received hospital treatment.

Scarlet Fever. 207 cases of this disease were notified and all but 21 were admitted to the Fever Hospitals. No death was recorded.

For interest the number of notifications during the last 10 years are given :—

1940	....	....	....	....	....	84
1941	....	....	....	....	....	36
1942	....	....	....	....	....	47
1943	....	....	....	....	....	177
1944	....	....	....	....	....	284
1945	....	....	....	....	....	259
1946	....	....	....	....	....	180
1947	....	....	....	....	....	131
1948	....	....	....	....	....	96
1949	....	....	....	....	....	207

Diphtheria. Only one case was notified. This occurred in an adult who had not been immunised.

The following table shows the incidence since 1940 :—

1940	....	....	....	....	....	84
1941	....	....	....	....	....	53
1942	....	....	....	....	....	25
1943	....	....	....	....	....	29
1944	....	....	....	....	....	34
1945	....	....	....	....	....	10
1946	....	....	....	....	....	6
1947	....	....	....	....	....	2
1948	....	....	....	....	....	0
1949	....	....	....	....	....	1

Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.**(Infantile Paralysis).**

Sporadic cases of this disease occur from time to time, and 2 cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis and one case of Polio-encephalitis were notified.

All were paralysed and were admitted to the Forest Fever Hospital, and were seen there by an orthopaedic surgeon.

The case of Polio-encephalitis proved fatal.

The patients were isolated in separate cubicles in the hospital for at least four weeks, and arrangements were made for their transfer to Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital, or for attendance at the Orthopaedic Out-patient Clinic as required, when the infectious period was over.

In spite of careful investigations, the source of the infection was not found in any case.

Food Poisoning. There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year under review.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The following table shows the number of specimens examined in the Laboratory of the Public Health Department :—

Mansfield cases :	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria 	9	205	214
Vincent's Angina 	7	115	122
Tuberculosis (sputum) 	6	35	41
Gonorrhoea 	1	6	7
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis 	4	1	5
Malaria 	1	—	1
Miscellaneous 	3	10	13
Totals 	<u>31</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>403</u>

Specimens from other Local Authorities were investigated as follows :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria 	1	10	11
Vincent's Angina 	1	5	6
Tuberculosis (sputum) 	—	6	6
Totals 	<u>2</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>23</u>

The totals for the previous year are as follows :—

Mansfield specimens (1948)	341
Other Local Authority specimens (1948)	44

In addition to the above, a great many Chemical tests and investigations were carried out during the year,

Tuberculosis

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease in the Borough will be found below :—

Age Periods in years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
5-15	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
15-25	7	9	1	—	—	4	—	1
25-35	5	8	1	—	4	4	—	—
35-45	2	1	—	—	3	2	—	1
45-55	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
55-65	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	19	19	3	1	15	11	1	2
Totals for previous year.	25	28	4	4	13	12	1	2

The occupations of persons dying from Tuberculosis are as follows :—

MALES.					FEMALES.				
Coal Miner	....	....	....	....	2	Housewife	....	8	
General Labourer	....	....	....	....	2	Widow	....	1	
Engineering Fitter	....	....	....	....	1	Hosiery hand	....	1	
Railway Goods Porter	....	....	....	....	1	Metal Box			
Painter	....	....	....	....	1	Factory hand		2	
Telephone Factory Adjuster	....	....	....	....	1	Spinster (no			
Leather Factory Worker	....	....	....	....	1	occupation)	....	1	
Builders' Clerk	....	....	....	....	1				—
Butcher	....	....	....	....	1				13
Cemetery Worker	....	....	....	....	1				==
Scholar	....	....	....	....	1				
No occupation	....	....	....	....	1				
Infant	....	....	....	....	2				
					—				
					16				
					==				

86.2% of cases dying from Tuberculosis had previously been notified.

The death rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 population is 0.56.

Water Supplies in 1949.

Fuller information is available in the Report of the Water Engineer, but the following summary is inserted here to comply with Circular 170/47 of the Ministry of Health.

- (1) The water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep wells—Rainworth (depth 110 ft., boreholes 270 ft. below ground level), and Clipstone (depth 110 ft., boreholes 200 ft. below ground level).
- (2) No extensions of water mains during 1949 except those to serve the new housing estate.
- (3) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quality.
- (4) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.
- (5) Results of bacteriological examination. No samples of raw water were taken. Thirteen samples of water after chlorination were taken, and were satisfactory.
- (6) Results of chemical analysis. Thirteen samples were taken and were satisfactory. The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.
- (7) Proportion of dwelling-houses and proportion of population supplied from public water mains :—
 - (a) The supply is direct to houses in respect of 99.4% of the population.
 - (b) 60 houses containing 0.4% of the population, are supplied from the public mains by outside pipes.
 - (c) 14 houses containing .09% of the population, receive no supply from the public mains.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

It was not necessary in 1949 to take Statutory action under this Act and Section.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1949.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1241
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2614
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1241

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1131
--	------

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	66
--	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—

(a) By Owners	49
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	13

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied....	194
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	51
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	9

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders....	Nil

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

It is not possible without a detailed survey of all houses in the Borough to give accurate figures indicating the extent of overcrowding. All complaints regarding alleged overcrowding are investigated and where overcrowding of a house is confirmed a report of the circumstances is sent to the Housing Committee.

General Provision of Health Services in Mansfield

The following are the main services provided for the Borough :

(a) Ambulance Facilities.

A free ambulance service is provided dealing with infectious and non-infectious cases. This is under the care of the Notts. County Council.

(b) Professional Nursing in the Home.

Generally this is carried out by the District Nursing Association, to whom an annual grant is made by the Corporation.

(c) Child Life Protection.

This is under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(d) Orthopaedic Treatment.

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is now administered by the Notts. County Council.

(e) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(f) Institutional Midwifery.

Midwifery cases are admitted to the Victoria Hospital, Mansfield and District General Hospital, Peel Street Hospital for Women, Nottingham, and Kilton Hospital, Worksop.

(g) Care of Premature Babies.

Notts. County Council undertake the care of Premature Babies.

(h) Care of Illegitimate Children.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(i) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Ante-Natal clinics are held at St. John's Street, and Gilcroft Street. A Doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

Child Welfare clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre, St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom, Pleasley Hill, St. Lawrence's Church Hall, and at Brownlow Road Chapel. A Doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

Ultra-violet light clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre and minor ailments are also dealt with there each morning.

These clinics are under the control of the Notts. County Council.

(j) Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Immunisation clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre on Wednesday mornings. Facilities for immunisation are also provided at St. John's Street on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons; at St. Lawrence's Church Hall on Tuesday afternoons; and at Brownlow Road Chapel on Thursday afternoons.

(k) Venereal Diseases.

The Venereal Disease treatment clinic is situated in West Hill Drive attached to the Mansfield District General Hospital. Medical Officers Sessions are held as follows :—

MALES.	Tuesday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Thursday	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
FEMALES.	Thursday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Intermediate sessions :—

MALES.	Daily 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
FEMALES.	Daily 1-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. except Thursday, 1-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

This service is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

(l) Tuberculosis.

This is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and the Dispensary is situated in Hermitage Avenue. Clinics are held as follows :—

WOMEN AND CHILDREN	Monday	10 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
MEN	Thursday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Special clinics for Employed persons—Thursday evenings,
6 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

(m) Day Nurseries.

Two Day Nurseries, maintained by the Notts. County Council, at Bull Farm and Ravensdale each with accommodation for 40 children.

(n) School Clinics.

Consultation clinics, minor ailment clinics, dental clinics, eye clinics, etc., are held at the School Clinic, Ratcliffe Gate. Minor ailment clinics are also held at Rainworth and Pleasley Schools. For fuller details reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(o) Open-Air School.

Berry Hill Open-Air School has accommodation for 120 scholars. For further information reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(p) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

An annual subscription is made to the Mansfield and District Society for the help and protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases.

(q) Mansfield District General Hospital.

This hospital is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board and has a total of 176 beds allocated as follows :—

General Surgical ....	....	....	....	61
General Medical .....	....	....	....	32
Ear, Nose and Throat ....	....	....	....	16
Obstetrical .....	....	....	....	4
Gynaecological .....	....	....	....	14
Fracture and Orthopaedic .....	....	....	....	49

A Private Patients Unit is attached to the Hospital. This Unit contains 29 beds, 16 for medical or surgical cases, and 13 for maternity cases.

A Rehabilitation Centre is also attached to the hospital.

(r) Victoria Hospital.

Under the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, this hospital has 329 beds, providing 32 for maternity cases and 297 for chronic and other sick.

(s) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

This is a well built and modern hospital of 340 beds, under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board.

(t) Ransom Sanatorium.

This hospital undertakes the treatment of tuberculosis under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board. There is accommodation for 175 patients.

(u) Forest Isolation Hospital.

With accommodation for 68 patients, this hospital is also under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board. It consists of a cubicle block, wards for scarlet fever and diphtheria, an old cubicle block, a hutted emergency ward, a small operating theatre, and a modern administrative block and nurses' home.

Factories Act 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities....	35	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	221	105	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	2	4	—	—
TOTAL	258	112	5	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. In- spectors	By H.M. In- spectors	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	5	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	1	—	—	—
Total	5	12	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. Cleaning and washing	113	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1949. The Department commenced the year with two vacancies on the staff of four inspectors and it was not until the following July that one of these posts was filled ; the remaining vacant post had not been filled at the end of the year. Although, in consequence of these staffing difficulties, it was not possible adequately to cope with all of the work required to be done, every effort was made to maintain an efficient service. The work of the sanitary inspectors during the year is set out in the detailed statistics in the main body of the Report and this brief introduction merely serves to bring to your notice matters worthy of special comment.

Problems associated with housing conditions continue to occupy a considerable amount of your inspectors' time. Many old houses in the Borough, although still occupied, have long since ceased to be capable of effective repair at anything approaching a reasonable cost. During the year 1,174 complaints were received at your Department most of which were in respect of defects in houses. The number of notices served requiring housing repairs was 1,241, as compared with 1,965 in 1948.

Your Department continues to be responsible for the inspection of animals slaughtered for food to serve the needs of the Borough and adjacent urban districts. The number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year was 31,203, as compared with 23,958 in 1948, and 17,000 in an average pre-war year. Ninety-seven tons of meat, including 192 whole carcasses of beef, were condemned as compared with 74 tons in the previous year. Of the carcasses of beef condemned 163 were infected with generalised tuberculosis. Twenty-one carcasses of calves were found to be affected with congenital tuberculosis ; as a result of co-operation with the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the majority of the dams of these calves were traced and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

On 1st October, 1949, there came into operation a number of new regulations applicable to milk and dairy premises. Amongst these were the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, which transferred the responsibility for the supervision of dairy farms and milk producers from the Local Authority to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; the supervision of milk distributors and dairy premises, other than farm dairies, remains the responsibility of the Local Authority.

The new regulations regarding Special Designated Milk re-enact with amendments the provisions of the former Milk Special Designation Regulations, 1936-48. They provide for a new special designation "Sterilised Milk" and for the licencing of processors of and dealers in this grade of milk by the Local Authority. There is one dairy in the Borough which carries out the process of sterilising milk.

Within the limits of the reduced staff every effort was made to maintain the progress of the clean food campaign commenced in the previous year. Over 1,000 visits were made to food premises and 512 samples of milk and 117 of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examinations. During the year it was necessary to prosecute two food vendors for failing to take precautions to prevent contamination of food; in each of these cases the Magistrates found the charges proved and imposed fines. At the end of the year arrangements were in hand for your officers to address meetings of local food-trade organisations on the subject of food hygiene and for the showing at these meetings of the film produced by the Central Office of Information entitled "Another Case of Food Poisoning,"

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to you yourselves for your support and interest, to Dr. Drummond for his advice and co-operation, and Mr. Spencer for his able assistance.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. EARDLEY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Administration.

Summary of Work Done during the Year 1949.

Details of Notices Served and Complied with :—

	Served	Complied with
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES	1290	1230
HOUSING ACT NOTICES	282	212
DEFECTIVE HOUSES	1241	1131
Roofs	258	229
Walls	233	252
Floors	48	41
Ceilings	114	110
Windows	158	156
Fireplaces	193	181
Washing Coppers	41	36
Sinks renewed	7	5
Water Supply	26	32
Rainwater pipes	205	169
Paving	217	134
W.C.'s repaired	131	119
W.C.'s additional provided	—	—
Drains cleansed	198	195
Drains repaired	68	62
Other	187	233
Houses cleansed	7	5
Houses disinfested of vermin	12	11
Nuisances from animals abated	8	5
Offensive accumulations removed	13	15

Dustbins provided	250	263
Rats and Mice	1	1
Smoke nuisances abated	4	7
Overcrowding abated	—	—
Moveable dwellings removed	2	2
Food premises repaired or improved	32	31
Miscellaneous	24	26

NOTICES SERVED.

Number of informal notices served	1644
Number of informal notices complied with	1499
Number of Statutory Notices served	357
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :	
(a) by owners	172
(b) by Corporation in default of owners	56

Analysis of Statutory Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default.
Housing Act, 1936 :—			
Section 3 (H.L.L. Cleansing)	3	3	—
Section 9 (Repairs)	63	46	13
Public Health Act, 1936 :—			
Section 39 (Eaves Gutters)	22	10	3
Section 24 (Drains)	14	5	6
Section 45 (W.C.'s)	14	14	—
Section 56 (Paving)	139	15	—
Section 75 (Dustbins)	97	72	34
Section 92 (Repairs) ..	3	2	—
Section 93 (Others)	2	2	—
Section 103 (Smoke Nuisance)	—	3	—
Totals	357	172	56

Sanitary Inspector's Visits during the Year.

GENERAL SANITATION.							No. of Visits
Water Supply	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	464
Stables and Piggeries	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Offensive Trades	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Houses, Let-in-Lodgings	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Tents, Vans and Sheds	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Factories	....	....	....	....	....	....	43
Workplaces	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Outworkers	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Refuse Collection	....	....	....	....	....	....	197
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	....	....	179
Smoke observations	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Shops....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	47
HOUSING.							
Under Public Health Acts :—							
Number of Houses inspected	....	..	....	....	....	....	1290
Re-visits paid to above houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	1717
Under Housing Acts :—							
Number of houses inspected	....	....	....	....	....	....	282
Re-visits paid to above houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	897
Overcrowding :—							
Number of houses inspected	....	....	....	....	....	....	60
Re-visits paid to above houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Verminous Premises :—							
Number of houses inspected	....	..	....	....	....	....	22
Re-visits paid to above houses	....	...	....	....	....	....	35
Miscellaneous housing visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries in cases of infectious disease	142
Visits re Disinfection	5
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits	8

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	1628
Visits to Shops and Stalls	320
Visits to other premises	—

Visits to :—

Butchers	102
Fishmongers and Poulterers	42
Grocers	77
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	12
Cowsheds	67
Dairies and Milkshops	85
Ice-Cream Premises	214
Restaurants	76
Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts	25
Bakehouses	43
Fried Fish Shops	44
Food Preparing Premises	30

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

I. MEAT INSPECTION.

No. of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected.

Beasts	....	....	....	....	5530
Sheep....	....	....	....	....	21437
Pigs	....	....	....	....	631
Calves	....	....	....	....	3605
					<hr/>
					31203
					<hr/>

The following statement gives details of Meat surrendered during the year. With the exception of small quantities of canned goods, the foods enumerated below were utilized by processing into animal feeding-stuffs or agricultural fertilizers. The work is carried out by waste product merchants who are under contract to the Ministry of Food :—

Carcases Condemned.

Number.		Disease.		Weight Tons cwts. lbs.		
139	Cows	...	Generalised Tuberculosis	....	31	16 83
11	Cows	...	Johne's Disease & Emaciation	....	1	19 99
3	Cows	....	Purulent Nephritis	....		11 47
3	Cows	....	Septic Pericarditis	....		14 90
3	Cows	....	Septic Mastitis	....		11 88
1	Cow	....	Pyaemia	....		4 110
1	Cow	....	Fever and Dropsy	....		5 3
18	Heifers	....	Generalised Tuberculosis	....	4	2 107
2	Heifers	....	Septic Peritonitis	....		6 58
2	Heifers	....	Septicaemia	....		6 56
1	Heifer	....	Septic Pericarditis	....		3 58
5	Steers	....	Generalised Tuberculosis	—	1	6 12
1	Steer	....	Septic Pericarditis	....		5 102
1	Steer	....	Septicaemia	....		3 12
1	Bull	....	Generalised Tuberculosis	....		7 20

21 Calves	....	Congenital Tuberculosis	....	....	9	15
19 Calves	....	Pyaemia	....	....	6	107
6 Calves	....	Immaturity	....	....	2	22
2 Calves	....	Acute Enteritis	....	....		90
1 Calf	....	Joint Ill	....	....		45
1 Calf	....	Medicine Taint	....	....		42
1 Calf	....	Extensive Bruising	....	....		58
1 Calf	....	Jaundice	....	....		40
1 Calf	....	Moribund	....	....		43
41 Sheep	....	Emaciation and Dropsy	....	....	10	16
14 Sheep	....	Moribund	....	....	7	30
6 Sheep	....	Pyaemia	....	....	2	54
3 Sheep	....	Purulent Pneumonia	....	....	2	21
3 Sheep	....	Septic Metritis	....	....	1	71
1 Sheep	....	Septic Peritonitis	....	....		60
1 Sheep	....	Multiple Injuries	....	....		48
1 Sheep	....	Septic Pericarditis	....	....		41
1 Sheep	....	Sapraemia	....	....		40
1 Sheep	....	Decomposition	....	....		52
1 Sheep	....	Braxy	....	....		40
1 Sheep	....	Leukaemia	....	....		40
5 Pigs	....	Generalised Tuberculosis	....	....	6	49
3 Pigs	....	Acute Swine Erysipelas	....	....	2	41
3 Pigs	....	Multiple Abscesses	....	....	6	13
2 Pigs	....	Moribund	....	....	1	46
1 Pig	....	Septic Peritonitis	....	....	2	80
1 Pig	....	Septicaemia	....	....		31
1 Pig	....	Purulent Nephritis	....	....	1	73
2 Pigs	....	Acute Jaundice	....	....	1	58
1 Pig	....	Pneumonia and Fever	....	....		24
					46	16 95

Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs.

		Disease.	Weight Tons cwts. lbs.		
60 Forequarters of Beef	....	Tuberculosis	....	4	14 99
6 Hindquarters of Beef	....	Tuberculosis	....	8	104
1 Side of Beef	....	Tuberculosis	....	2	41
Beef	....	Tuberculosis	....	2	19 19
Beef	....	Bruising	....	7	109

Beef ....	....	Bone Taint ....	....	....	....	5	26	
Beef ...	....	Abscesses ....	....	....	....		6	
Pork ..	....	Tuberculosis ....	....	....	....		12	
Pork ....	....	Bruising ....	....	....	....		86	
Pork ....	....	Injury ....	....	....	....	1	86	
Mutton ....	....	Bruising ....	....	....	....	3	76	
Mutton ....	....	Bone Taint ....	....	....	....		45	
Mutton ....	....	Injury ....	....	....	....		15	
Heads ....	....	Tuberculosis & Actinomycosis	....	....	....	11	18	9
Offals...	....	Various Diseases ....	....	....	....	29	8	19
						50	11	80

2. OTHER FOODS.

Article.		Cause of Condemnation.				Weight Tons cwts. lbs.		
Canned and Bottled Foods	....	Unsound	....	....	....	7	2	97
Wet Fish	....	Unsound	....	....	....		7	38
Cured Fish	....	Unsound	....	....	....		1	28
Shell Fish	....	Contaminated	....	....	....	4	6	61
Bacon	....	Unsound	....	....	....		1	47
Shell Eggs	....	Unsound	....	....	....			7
Dried Eggs	....	Unsound	....	....	....			24
Liquid Eggs (Frozen)	....	Unsound	....	....	....		2	56
Cheese	....	Unsound	....	....	....			11
Fresh Vegetables	....	Unsound	....	....	....		7	74
Bread & Flour	....	Unsound	....	....	....		3	48
Sausage	....	Unsound	....	....	....			100
Dried Milk	....	Unsound	....	....	....			84
Dried Peas	....	Unsound	....	....	....		2	0
Dried Fruit	....	Unsound	....	....	....		1	18
Dehydrated Rhubarb	....	Unsound	....	....	....			12
Yeast	....	Unsound	....	....	....			86
Synthetic Cream	....	Unsound	....	....	....			90
Tea	....	Unsound	....	....	....			2
Cake & Biscuits	....	Unsound	....	....	....		2	71
						13	2	58
Total weight condemned during 1949						110	11	9

3. TABLE OF CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED :-

1949	Cattle (excluding Cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
No. Slaughtered	3105	2425	360	21437	631
No. Inspected	3105	2425	3605	21437	631
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	7	22	32	74	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	974	757	3	309	38
Percentage affected with diseases other than T.B.	31.59	32.12	0.97	1.78	8.24
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses	24	139	21	—	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	528	881	—	—	16
Percentage affected with T.B.	17.77	42.06	0.58	—	3.32

4. SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year 227 samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst. The following table shows the nature of the samples and the results of the Public Analyst's examination :—

Details of samples taken during the year :—

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated		
	Form- al	In- formal	Total	Form- al	In- formal	Total
Milk	104	10	114	16	1	17
Ice-Cream		35	35			
Condensed Full Cream Milk		1	1			
Butter	1		1			
Margarine	1		1			
Cooking Fat	1		2			
Sweet Fat	1		1			
Beef Sausage	4		4	3		3
Beef Sausage Meat	2		2			
Meat Paste	1		1			

ARTICLE.	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated		
	Form- al	In- formal	Total	Form- al	In- formal	Total
Rusk and Tomato Links	1		1			
Meat Pie	1		1			
Pastries	1		1			
Pastry Mix		1	1			
Mincemeat	1		1			
Sweetened Sponge Mixture		1	1			
Unsweetened Cake Flour		1	1			
Date Pudding		1	1			
Self-Raising Flour		2	2			
Swiss Roll	1		1			
Pudding Mixture	1	1	2			
Fruit Slab Cake	1		1			
Confil					1	1
Confil Whipped with Sugar					1	1
Icing Sugar	1		1			
Honey		1	1			
Tea	1		1			
Mixed Spice		1	1			
Iodised Salt		1	1			
Vinegar	1	1	2			
Tomato Catsup					1	1
Tomato Ketchup		1	1			
Tomato Soup		1	1			
Black Currant Cordial	1		1			
Non-Alcoholic Raisin Wine	1		1			
Lemon Squash		1	1			
Lemon Juice Cordial		1	1			
Lemonade Powder	1		1			
Whalemeat Steak Casserole		1	1			
Mint Lumps	1		1			
Chewing Gum				1		1
Crab Paste		1	1			
Tea Seed Oil	1		1			
Salad Cream		2	2			
Extract of Elder Flowers and Peppermint with Composition Essence		1	1			
Zinc and Castor Oil Ointment		1	1			
Galisol		1	1			
Quinine Tonic Water		1	1			
Refined Borax		1	1			
Linseed Licquorice and Chlorodyne Tablets	1		1			
Malt Extract and Cod Liver Oil with Parrish's Food		1	1			
TOTALS	132	71	203	20	4	24

ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
6	Beef Sausage	2.2% deficient in meat	Vendor warned
8	Beef Sausage	6.0% deficient in meat	Vendor warned
9	Milk	Added water 2%	Producer warned
10	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat 2%	
11	Milk	21% deficient in milk fat	
12	Milk	2% deficient in milk fat	
13	Milk	Contained 3% added water	Producer warned
14	Milk	Contained 3% added water	
16	Milk	6% deficient in milk fat	Producer warned
17	Milk	Contained 2% added water	
19	Milk	4% deficient in solids not fat	Milk reported genuine but of poor quality. Producer requested to improve quality.
20	Milk	6% deficient in milk fat 4% deficient in solids not fat	Milk reported genuine but of poor quality. Producer requested to improve quality.
21	Milk	3% deficient in solids not fat	
22	Milk	2% deficient in solids not fat	
23	Milk	9% deficient in milk fat 6% deficient in solids not fat	
34	Tomato Catsup	Contained copper 14 parts per million	No action
46	Confil	False description	These samples were taken as a result of advice sought by a local firm who wished to sell these products. As a result of the Analyst's Report and on the advice of the Department the project was abandoned.
47	Confil whipped with Sugar	False description	
48	Chewing-gum	Made of Paraffin Wax	Vendors warned
86	Milk	7% deficient in fat	Vendors warned
97	Milk	Contained 7% added water	Vendors warned
116	Beef Sausage	2.6% deficient in meat	Vendors warned.
167	Milk	13% deficient in Milk fat	Vendors warned
182	Milk	Contained 6% added water	Legal Proceedings. Fined £5/0/0 and 10/6 costs.

5. GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 620 samples of milk were tested for chemical quality in your Department. This test provides a reliable means of detecting adulterated milk supplies and enables your Department to cover a much wider field of investigation than would be possible by employing the procedure of formal sampling.

6. MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Number of Dairies on Register	8
Number of Distributors of Milk on Register	19

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

(a) Number of Licences issued :—

Pasteuriser's Licences (Short-Time High Temperature)	4
Sterilizer's Licences	1
" Tuberculin Tested " Milk Dealer's (Bottling) Licences	3
" Tuberculin Tested " Milk Dealer's (Retail) Licences	1
" Pasteurised " Milk Dealer's Licences	35
" Sterilised " Milk Dealer's Licences	81
" Accredited " Milk Dealer's Licences	1

(b) Samples of Milk submitted to prescribed Tests.

During the year 512 samples, as compared with 283 in 1948, were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham. Full details of the results of the examination of these samples, appear in the following tables :—

Designation	No. of samples taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Pasteurised Tuberculin Tested	214	211	3	210	4	—	—
Pasteurised	197	191	6	162	35	—	—
Sterilised*	53	39	—	39	—	14	—
Heat-treated	16	15	1	16	—	—	—
Totals	480	456	10	427	39	14	—

*Turbidity Test as from 1.10.49

Designation	No. of samples taken	Methylene Blue Test		Coliform Bacillus Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
*Tuberculin Tested	21	11	10	13	8
Accredited	11	11	—	10	1
Totals	32	22	10	23	9

N.B.—The samples of tuberculin tested pasteurised and tuberculin tested milk shown in the above tables as failing to pass the methylene blue test were from a source of supply outside the Borough. Appropriate action was taken and milk supplies from this source ceased to come into the Borough.

The following table shows the average percentage of fat and solids not fat in milk samples analysed by the Public Analyst each month during the year. The presumptive standard for milk under the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, is Fat 3.0 per cent and Solids Not Fats 8.5 per cent.

Month	Average Percentage of Fat	Average Percentage of Solids not fat
January	3.15	8.61
February	3.48	8.84
March	3.45	8.52
April	3.49	8.80
May	3.44	8.86
June	3.48	8.96
July	3.53	8.66
August	3.39	8.77
September ...	3.74	8.83
October	3.75	8.74
November	4.50	9.08
December	3.60	8.84
Average ..	3.48	8.79

7. ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological examination of samples.

During the year 117 samples of ice cream were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, where they were submitted to the form of methylene blue test suggested by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the results of these tests.

GRADE	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	Number of Samples
1	4½ hours or more	104
2	2½ to 4 hours	8
3	½ to 2 hours	5
4	0 hours	—
Total		117

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1949 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Corrected number	Net		Number	Rate	At all ages		Under 1 year of age.	
			Number	Rate			Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 Net Births
1940	48,170	878	745	15.4	924	19.1	601	12.4	41	53.8
1941	48,920	868	729	14.9	800	16.3	506	10.3	46	62.3
1942	47,410	1044	837	17.6	852	17.9	525	11.0	40	47.7
1943	46,210	1049	902	19.5	841	18.2	530	11.4	50	55.4
1944	46,780	1200	1006	21.5	854	18.2	561	11.0	73	72.5
1945	47,030	1148	893	18.1	809	17.2	538	11.2	48	53.7
1946	49,150	1336	945	19.2	866	17.6	545	11.0	44	46.5
1947	50,330	1436	1053	20.9	839	16.6	554	11.0	48	45.6
1948	51,020	1311	909	17.6	710	13.9	470	9.2	40	44.0
1949	51,180	1258	875	17.1	817	15.9	534	10.4	24	27.4

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1949.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified													Total cases notified in each locality.				Deaths.	Total cases removed to Hospital.		
	At Ages - Years.																				
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over								
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	8	44	73	...	...	186
Scarlet Fever	207	...	2	19	17	20	105	28	4	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Typhoid Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	22	3	...	2	...	...	4	1	...	4	4	3	1	...	7	...	5	10	...	...	3
Ophthalmia	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Neonatorum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Polio-Encephalitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Measles	291	12	39	56	55	39	82	2	1	3	1	1	...	114	1	...	95	82	...	...	9
Whooping-cough	14	2	3	2	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	3	3	...	...	1
Totals	554	19	44	79	76	60	197	32	7	20	8	9	3	226	10	156	172	1	211		

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH.							All Ages.	
							Males.	Females
All Causes	....	....	....	....	....	....	293	241
1	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever....	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
5	Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	....	....	....	....	....	14	11
7	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
8	Syphilitic diseases	....	....	....	....	....	—	1
9	Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	3	2
10	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
11	Acute polio-myelitis & polio-encephalitis....	....	....	....	....	....	1	—
12	Acute infantile encephalitis	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
13	Cancer of mouth & oesoph (M), uterus (F)	....	....	....	....	....	2	6
14	Cancer of stomach & duodenum	....	....	....	....	....	6	9
15	Cancer of breast	....	....	....	....	....	—	6
16	Cancer of all other sites	....	....	....	....	....	31	25
17	Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
18	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	....	....	....	....	....	25	32
19	Heart disease	....	....	....	....	....	94	61
20	Other Circulatory diseases....	....	....	....	....	....	16	11
21	Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	30	20
22	Pneumonia (all forms)	....	....	....	....	....	17	12
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	4	1
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
25	Diarrhoea, &c., under 2 years	....	....	....	....	....	2	—
26	Appendicitis	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
27	Other digestive diseases	....	....	....	....	....	2	4
28	Nephritis	....	....	....	....	....	8	2
29	Puerperal & post-abortion sepsis....	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
30	Other maternal causes	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
31	Premature birth	....	....	....	....	....	6	5
32	Congenital malformation, birth injury, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	3	1
33	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	2	4
34	Road Traffic accidents	....	....	....	....	....	3	4
35	Other violence	....	....	....	....	....	5	1
36	All other causes	....	....	....	....	....	14	17

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1949.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

[illegible]

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1949.

(Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns.)

	Mansf'd	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population					
Births :—					
Live	17.1	16.7(a)	18.7	18.0	18.5
Still	0.45	0.39(a)	0.47	0.40	0.37
Deaths :—All Causes	10.4	11.7(a)	12.5	11.6	12.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.56	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.52
Influenza	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia	0.56	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.59
Notifications :—					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Scarlet Fever... ..	4.04	1.63	1.72	1.83	1.46
Whooping Cough	0.27	2.39	2.44	2.39	1.70
Diphtheria	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07
Erysipelas	0.13	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.17
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles... ..	5.68	8.95	8.91	9.18	8.54
Pneumonia	0.43	0.80	0.91	0.65	0.55
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.04	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.18
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.19
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	27.4	32(b)	37	30	29
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	2.2	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.7
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).					
(a) Notifications :—					
Puerperal Fever	3.34	6.31	8.14	5.30	6.82
Puerperal Pyrexia					
(b) Maternal Mortality :—					
Abortion with Sepsis	0.00	0.11			
Abortion without Sepsis	0.00	0.05			
Puerperal Infections	0.00	0.11			
Other	0.00	0.71			
Abortion : Mortality per million women aged 15-44—England and Wales—					
With Sepsis					8
Without Sepsis					4

(a) Rates per 1,000 total population.
(b) Per 1,000 related births.

